Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1647.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Marshals Sales,

United States, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be sold at public sale at the Marshals Office in Race Street No. 117. on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakespeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of meekness, do one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harvest-home do—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tristram Bampfylde Freeman, and John Nicholson, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company, }

And to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshals office
December 18th 1797. } dtf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 4. 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1. 3tawtJ

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for House Building;

Also a quantity of Stone & Bricks,

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reasonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and cash shall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subscriber, House-Carpenter, Lombard-street, No 2.

John Crean.

December 10. d6t.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH
No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premises, a small frame House and Lot, situated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth streets, subject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceased.

MARGARET LEBECK, *Administratrix.*

December 16. *3t

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine street.

December 13. 3aw3w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in cases
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whiteside & Co.
No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,

The Ship ARAB,
THOMAS DONOHUE, Master,
Ready to sail—Can accommodate a few passengers.

For Surinam and Curracoa,

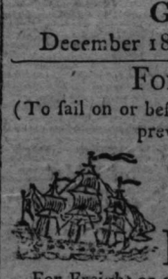
THE BRIG
George Washington,
JOHN DEVEREUX
Master.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to
STEPHEN KINGSTON,
No. 46 Walnut, or 33 Dock-street,
Who has a few Boxes of
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins, and Gin in Pipes.

December 18. *2t

For Savannah,

(To sail on or before Sunday, the 24th inst. unless prevented by the ice)



The fast sailing Ship
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribben, *Master.*
HAS excellent accommodations for passengers.

For Freight or passage, apply to
N. & J. Frazier,
no. 95, south Front street.

Who have for Sale, received by the said ship,
New RICE, in whole and half tierces.

December 16 d1w

On THURSDAY next, the 10th inst.
At the Tontine Coffee-House in New-York,
Will be Sold without reserve, the

Ship SWIFT,
Burthen two hundred and ninety tons. a remarkable fast sailer, staunch built, and well found.

Inventory to be seen on board, at the Old Slip, or at no. 178, Pearl-street, New-York.

December 16 *d3t

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

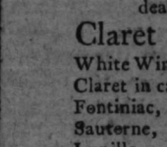
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,



THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain. or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

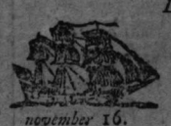
RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at NO. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT
Do. best house COALS
Queens' WARE in cases, assorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO
For SALE or CHARTER,
THE SHIP
PEGGY,
Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,



THE BRIG
WILLIAM,
Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicketts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,
The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.
The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § nov. 1c.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. nov. 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP
60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

6a2 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

FOR SALE—by the SUBSCRIBERS,
An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
nov. 21. § Penn-street.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes
Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Lisbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,
Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.
About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,
Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the Estate of *Walter Stewart* deceased, are requested to meet on Monday next at 6 o'clock in the evening at the City Tavern—The business upon which they are to deliberate being of great importance they are requested not to fail to give their attendance.

Dec. 15. 3t

WANTED,

A PERSON that can produce unexceptionable recommendations, to perform a journey this winter as far as the Ohio—Such an one will meet with encouraging terms, by applying at this office.

N. B. Some one acquainted with Harrison county, Virginia, and its neighborhood, would be preferred. Dec. 15.—3t2t

WANTS A PLACE,

As coachman, a black Man, who can produce the best recommendations. Enquire of the printer. Dec. 16—d3t

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 1§

Geenteel Boarding & Lodging.

A Family may be accommodated with a Drawing Room, two Bed Chambers, and suitable accommodation for servants—at no. 53, north Fourth street. Dec. 5—*tts

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurse, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh street, near Race-street. nov. 27.

*eod1w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,
Observations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, is to be held at their Office on Tuesday evening (19th of this instant December) at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely, and punctual attendance is requested, on matters of the utmost importance, relating to certain propositions for the more expeditiously completing the work, and obtaining the aid of the Legislature and the Corporation of the City, for introducing a copious supply of water into the same.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt19th

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was lost on Saturday last, between the Bank of the United States and the Horse market—If an honest person has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof; they shall be handsomely rewarded.

December 11. eod3t

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

December 11. mw&st1stmJ

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&st1stmJ

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Richard & James Potter,
IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to pay the same to either of the subscribers; and all persons having any demands against them, are requested to send their accounts for settlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, 1nd
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

His first Practicing Ball will be to-morrow evening, Saturday, the 9th inst.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,
A Team of five excellent Horses,
with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, oct 10

Thomas Fisher,
No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia
11 mo. 2, eod3w.

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city, that her first CONCERT of Vocal Music will be on Thursday next, the 21st of December, inst. at Mr RICHARDET'S.

ACT I.

Quartette, Pleyel
Song—Angels ever bright, Handel
Glee—Messrs. Carr, Darley, jun. and Hill, The Mariners
Song—Mr Carr
Duett—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Passeillo
Song—Mr Darley, jun.
Scotch Glee—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs, Carr, Darley, Hill.

ACT. II.

Concerto Piano Forte, (by a young lady) Viotti
Song—Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini
Glee—Messrs Carr, Darley and Hill, Jackson
Duett—Mrs. Grattan and Mr. Carr, Time [has not thin'd
Song—Mr. Darley, jun.
Quartelle—Mrs. Grattan, Messrs. Carr, Darley and Hill.

Six dollars each subscriber for one ticket of admittance during the season.

No subscribers ticket transferable, but any subscriber on paying his subscription, will have a right to demand tickets for the unmarried part of his family, which ticket will admit them every night during the season, but are not transferable.

The Concert to begin at half past six and the music to attend for the Ball at eight, the expence of which Mrs. Grattan engages to discharge

Non-subscribers ticket—2 dollars.

Subscriptions received and tickets delivered by Mrs. Grattan's clerk, at No. 192, High-street,

Non-subscribers tickets to be had the day of the Concert at the Bar at Mr. Richardet's.

December 15 dt21st

BALL.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs his scholars and the public in general, that his first Ball will be on Tuesday, the 19th of December, at the New Assembly Room in forth Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut street.

Ladies' Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house, no. 70, north Eighth street.

Gentlemen's Tickets, at one dollar each, to be had at the New Assembly Room, or of Mr. F at his house. December 16—3t

Creditors of Blair M'Clenachan,

and of Blair M'Clenachan and Patrick Moore, are requested to meet at the Coffee house, at six o'clock, in the evening of the 19th inst. A full and punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be brought to light.

December 16. *3t

Marshal's Sales.

United States, } ff.
Pennsylvania District, }

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the district court of the United States, and to me directed, will be sold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-House, in Second street, on Wednesday the 27th day of December inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground situate, lying and being in the township of Passyunck, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to State Island Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two story brick Messuage, out houses and a barn; also one other tract or piece of meadow ground, situate in the said township and county, and nearly on the opposite side of the said road to the said ferry, containing sixteen acres & three quarters; also a messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of High street, between 5th and 6th streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High street, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded east by property of Hannah Pemberton, north by South alley, west by property of William Bell, and south by High street aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Seckel, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, December 15, 1797. }
December 15 dtf

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that even Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 tw

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—1 test edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut-street. Dec. 16—d

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 19.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

"I have not the smallest doubt but Congress will duly appreciate the advice of" the *learned* gentleman who signs himself "an Enemy to Nonsense," and though I do not think 'right and justice' entirely wrong, both seem to have drawn very hasty conclusions. Not over tenacious of my own opinions, I entertain and treat with due respect the sentiments of those who differ with me.

The nonsensical gentleman like many other reasoners would no doubt *lay a wager also to convince Congress* and the public "that he alone can think or argue"! Now as to *his* "arithmetical logic," though the cargo taken may go to market it is to an island or port of *an enemy of the other*, and though that port or all the ports of that enemy may have a superabundance of necessaries, *if the neighbouring island be starving it cannot expect or obtain relief from thence*; it is *not* therefore "in competition with our other produce, and so lowers the market."

"One other delusion," that the loss to the country is exactly the same in all cases of misfortune to individual property "when nothing is returned for it," but when one vessel in four bound to the same port is taken and carried *to people at enmity therewith*, the other three *upon general calculation* obtain and bring back the value of the four—when a vessel *founders* it is a national loss, if uninsured it is both individual and national.

I do *not* "fear our merchants and underwriters being convinced" by "an enemy to nonsense," that they should do wrong or that they can be induced *hastily* to adopt any measure——he recommends. He may not be thought *so much* an enemy to nonsense as he imagines.

As to "the whole statement" of "right and justice," it is not so much "a misrepresentation" as the want of cool examination of *the causes* that have produced "the distressed situation of our commerce."

Mr. Swanwick has written a pamphlet *not* to prove the contrary of any thing asserted by me, but to afford positive evidence to every body that will have the patience to read it, that instead of being worth nine dollars his creditors will probably get that much from his estate!

"The situation of our prison" demands a general bankrupt law *to compel honesty and relieve misfortune.*" It is to be regretted that our merchants become speculators & our speculators merchants; the fortuitous gains of a season or a voyage was *mistakenly considered as an income!* The man who made twenty or ten thousand dollars by accident seems to have thought he had so much a year and was entitled *to set up a carriage and live in stile*, instead of wisely reflecting that he should use it as a capital, or an increase of his capital, the benefit of which only he was authorized to spend. *We have been drawing too much upon the wealth of future times*; our commerce has not so much out-grown the natural disposition of its strength as the ideas of some of our merchants in not considering that throughout the world it has been and will continue *liable to ebbs and flows*; the wise will watch and benefit by the turns of the tide, and the weak and the unwary will be neapt.

In Dunlap and Claypoole's paper in June or July 1795, upon the appearance of a rupture between Spain and Great-Britain, I ventured to express an opinion "that it was advisable to adopt a state of strict neutrality," and recommended a proclamation to that effect (under another signature); it did not then become necessary, but when the present war commenced it was issued and the beneficial effects of it are universally admitted. Mr. Ames eloquently urged the fullfilment of the treaty with Great-Britain to avoid a war, and our late *beloved President* wisely cautioned us to "beware in our resentment against one nation not to throw ourselves into the scale of another." Are we then hastily now to forego or hazard *in the most distant degree* all the blessings of peace and internal tranquility to be revenged on "a French marauder?" No Mr. Fenno, *we had much better be five years without any foreign commerce* (we can do very well without it) *than one year with war.* We have chosen to negotiate, and until that is at an end the United States cannot with propriety take any other step.

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.

Dec. 17th.

From a Washington (Penn.) Paper.

EXTRACT

FROM BACHE'S PAPER OF NOV. 6.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Washington County, to his friend in this City, dated October 17 1797.

"The Republican Ticket has carried by a great majority in this County for the Assembly.

"The Aristocrats succeeded in getting their Senator—JOHN WOODS is elected—The district of Pittsburgh turned out *nine hundred votes*—It is said they have but *five hundred taxables*, we may therefore conclude, that there has not been fair play. Besides the *Addison junto* fixed upon a stratagem which secured Wood's Election, and they were confident also of carrying their Members of Assembly. The business was this:—*Addison* by management got himself appointed a Judge of the Election for the district of Washington, the result therefore, was, that the Election law of 1785 was enforced in this district. No man was allowed to vote who did not produce his certificate of alleigance, or made oath that he had done so agreeably to the acts of assembly, or naturalized agreeably to the acts of Congress. By this scheme, *three or four hundred* in this district were deprived of voting, whose votes would have been almost to a man against the *junto*, as the foreigners here are generally republicans.

"In Pittsburgh they pursued a different plan—there they let every body vote, and more than every body—further, they kept emissaries at the windows to force the people to put in their tickets.—One of these emissaries, since the election, has been heard to say that "*they treated the damn'd rascals* (meaning the country people, &c.) *as they ought to be; for on their coming up to vote, if they had not their ticket, they obliged them to change before they got leave to put them in.*"

The above extract from Bache's paper (the common sewer of all the filth in the state) is a small specimen of that impudence and falsehood which the meanest of those they call democrats trumpet abroad, to deceive simple men. If one may form a conjecture from its style and matter, it is the joint work of Sleepy Davie and Dr. Morpheus, the wise men of the East and the West. They carried on a very pretty correspondence of this kind, just before the last election of electors, and, from their great reputation in this way, it is not at at all unfair to set them down as the putative fathers of all the trash from Washington to Philadelphia.

The impudence of calling the successful ticket for representatives in Washington county, the *republican* ticket, is only matched by calling the men termed democrats republicans by way of distinction. It will not serve them to compare the understanding and virtue of the two tickets or the two parties. A set of wretches in France, the most notorious for their crimes and their baseness, for their hatred to all religion and all government but that of mobs and clubs, were distinguished by the name of *exclusive patriots*. The Pharisees among the Jews affected to be righteous and despised others. They were pompous pretenders to religion, but noted for hypocrisy and oppression. This letter writer and his republicans are of this class, or the dupes of such. They are the French exclusive patriots—the Pharisees in politics—whited sepulchres which indeed appear beautiful without, but within are full of rottenness and dead men's bones.—There are among them men of warm and enthusiastic minds who fancy all men as ready to be governed by reason as themselves, derive all their notions of government from theory, and have never had them corrected by experience. There are also among them honest and simple men, who have never had an opportunity of examining the principles and rules of government, who believe every rant, every tale, and every slander, and whose credulity is perverted into a confidence that our government is oppression, and our officers tyrants. These men may sometimes deserve our pity, sometimes our esteem. But the base and detestable class of our self-styled republicans is of another kind. Sometimes ignorant, sometimes intelligent, sometimes weak, sometimes able, they are vain, impudent, envious malignant and slanderous—and their malice and defamation is always in proportion to the virtue and respectability of the character they attack. From such men what good and great man can hope to escape, when "not *Washington* himself is safe."—Their praise is a certain mark of disgrace, and their obloquy of merit. The wise will ask no other encomium than their censure; nor desire a more pointed stigma on bad men than their applause. It is an indelible mark on every Cain of the country. Of this kind are your letter-writers who write of things which never happened, and your letter-publishers who publish letters that never were written. And it is by their lies and misrepresentations, that discontents murmurs and confusions are bred among ourselves—and injuries and contempt towards us fostered in foreign nations.

"The aristocrats succeeded in getting their senator—John Woods elected." And this is attributed to fraud in Pittsburg, and the exclusion of three or four hundred unqualified votes in Washington. As to the word *aristocrat*, I have never understood what it meant, and thought even the silliest were ashamed to use it as a term of reproach. If success in election were any test of character, a comparison between the two candidates would well justify the success of Mr. Woods. He had in the three counties put together, a majority of nearly 700 votes—and in the county of Allegheny, where he and Mr. Morton both lived, a majority of nearly 900. In Greene county Mr. Morton had a majority of about 16, and in Washington county of about 200. In these counties Mr. Morton hada great advantage, he was but little known, and his qualifications were taken on the word of republican letter-writers. I believe Mr. Morton is an honest man enough, and may make a very decent member, or even elder, in any church. But surely he is no Solomon, and it will hardly be pretended that he has the qualifications of a legislator.

"The district of Pittsburg turned out NINE HUNDRED VOTES—It is said they have but *five hundred taxables.*" This will do very well for Philadelphia; but, foolish and lying as the author is, he would not, I think, have liked to have published this in Pittsburg. This is a lie of uncommon impudence. There are, I think, at least five hundred taxables in the borough of Pittsburg itself; and in the district of Pittsburg, where there were but nine hundred votes, there must be at least fifteen hundred voters, exclusive of the settlers on the west of the Allegheny river, and north of the Ohio river. For this district includes an extent of perhaps twenty miles on the Ohio and Monongahela, and four or five miles back from those rivers—and perhaps twenty-four miles on the Allegheny and Monongahela, and four or five miles back from those rivers.—And, besides these it includes all the new settlements on Beaver, and all the other settlements west of the Allegheny and north of the Ohio, except the Cussawago and Presqu'isle settlements. What an impudent liar this republican is! And, when this vast district turned out but 900 votes, how malignant is his conclusion, "that there was not fair play."

What is said of "the Addison junto, stratagem, and management," is too unmeaning, in its present shape, to deserve any remark. A better opportunity will perhaps occur. I shall now only say, it is foolish as Davie Acheson's petitions, and false as his affidavits.

"The election law of 1785 was enforced in the district of Washington. No man was allowed to vote who did not produce his certificate of allegiance, or made oath that he had done so agreeably to the acts of assembly, or naturalized agreeably to the acts of congress."—Nothing is more odious to your republicans of this stamp than enforcing laws; and this is what they hate most in officers. Government and officers would be very harmless and good things if they would not enforce laws, and restrain the rights of *republicans* to do what they please, whether lawful or unlawful. The statement made by this letter-writer is about as true, as that which he and his brother republicans spread all over Washington county, when David Acheson's vote was rejected, as an alien, at the township election for an inspector. Honest David sent expresses to the several districts to inform them, that all the *IRISH* were to be excluded;—and a wise uncle of his said wittily I suppose, they were all to be hanged. The truth is, that the law, not of 1785 but of 1789, was enforced against all aliens, whether Irish or Scotch—But no man born in America—no man who was in any of the United States, at their separation from Britain—no man, who in any way was an American citizen, was ever called to produce a certificate, or other proof, of his having taken an oath of allegiance. Yet it was reported, and you see the republican letter-writer reports, that a certificate or oath was required from all and this was so well believed, that, when it was known that representative Acheson's seat would be disputed, because he was not a *citizen*; a colleague of his in the republican ticket was afraid that he, though a native of Pennsylvania would also be turned out, because he had never taken an oath of allegiance. Whether it was the alien representative that inspired this fear in the citizen, to secure one vote for himself, I did not enquire.

That it is proper to exclude aliens from any agency in our government I think no wise man will doubt. Before they undertake to judge or to manage our interests, they ought to have time to learn them.—And, after the term of probation is expired it is reasonable, that there be some solemn act of their admission as citizens. The letter-writer will tell you why. "The foreigners here are generally republicans." Often coming from governments which they hate, they are told by our republicans here, that our government and officers have all the faults of every other. Lies are made and tales feigned, to confirm their opinion. Strangers have no means of detecting the misrepresentation, they believe all, join themselves with the standerers, and are honored with the title of republicans. After some years they get better information, or their own observation enables them to correct their mistakes: from foreigners they become citizens; but Alas! our exclusive patriots no longer own them as republicans.

"In Pittsburgh, they pursued a different plan—there they let every body vote—and *more than every body.*"—Prodigious!—Yes and they did "*force* the people to put in their tickets." What barbarian Aristocrats those people of Pittsburgh are! Yes and "they treated the damn'd rascals (meaning" to be sure "the country people, &c.) as they ought to be. This I take to be one of the plain down-right lies, which it is not lawful for any but a republican to utter. It does not seem to have the least mixture of Aristocratic truth, or even to be at all corrupted with probability. I shall not therefore pollute it with any observation of mine.

SILVER COIN FOUND

On the 18th Aug. soon after the removal of a dung heap in a yard at Winterborne Stoke, Wilts, an earthen vessel containing 301 pieces of silver coin, was discovered, the top of the vessel being even with the surface of the earth The coins are all of the reign of James I. and Charles I. and notwithstanding the situation in which they lay, are remarkable fresh and well preserved. It is conjectured they were buried during the civil war in Charles's reign, when probably some building covered the spot, and that since, a dung heap has been laid there, its repeated removals have occasioned the earth to be gradually scraped away, till it became even with the rim of the vessel. A girl of fourteen, daughter to the farmer who occupies the yard, discovered the prize, and removed it with ease to her fathers's house.—Eng. Pap.

DIED—At Dundee, Scotland, Mr. Francis Sievewright, Schoolmaster, The uncommon success which has attended the labours of this respected veteran, affords remarkable exemplification of what may be effected by persevering industry, without any extraordinary attainments, either of genius, or of education. During the last fifty years—for so long has he officiated as a public teacher in Dundee—many thousands of the youth of that town and its vicinity have been under his care, and have been prepared for the pursuits of busy life by his instructions. His profession was his meat, his drink, his pleasure, and his pride; and his devotion to its duties was carried to a high degree of enthusiasm, which was strongly manifested even when the hand of death was upon him. With these qualities, added to much private and genuine worth, he was a most useful and estimable member of society, and as such his death is justly regarded as a public loss It is remarkable that the Grandfathers of several of his last pupils were also taught by him. He died on Monday se'nnight, in the 86th year of his age.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Dwight Foster moved that the committee of claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Israel Jones and Edward Johnson, as they had already been reported upon at a former session, and no fresh facts appeared to induce the committee to report differently—Agreed.

The same gentleman made an unfavourable report on the petition of Mary Ivings, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the petition of William Tomlinson, and others, citizens of Virginia, who complained of being obliged by the act relative to the distilling of spirits, to take out licences at inconvenient seasons. The report recommends a law to be passed to obviate their complaints. It was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Livingston, from the committe of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of North and Vesy, of Charleston—Committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on certain resolutions which were lately reported, prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections. They were agreed to both in the committee of the whole, and in the house, without debate, and a bill directed to be brought in accordingly.

Mr. Venable, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for suspending the second section of the act for regulating foreign coin, and other purposes, reported a bill, which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Wadsworth moved the order of the day on the bill authorizing the President of the United States to postpone the meeting of Congress in certain cases. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the subject, and, after making a verbal amendment, the committee rose, and the house agreed to it; when

Mr. Gallatin moved a provision to the following effect: "Provided that the day to which the meeting shall be postponed shall not exceed thirty days from the day to which Congress stood adjourned."

Mr. Harper could not see any good effect which this amenndment was calculated to produce. If the gentleman were of opinion that it would not be safe to trust the President of the United States with the power of postponing the meeting of Congress, in case of a contagious sickness, or other calamity, the safest way would be to reject the bill; but the present motion, he thought, shewed great hostility, and the highest disrespect, to the President of the United States.

Mr. Gallatin said, it was extraordinary, that upon an amendment to a bill vesting a power in the President of the United States, which was not given to him by the constitution, because he did not wish to invest him with the power, without limitation, he should be charged with a want of confidence and a want of respect. He supposed, that so far as related to confidence, they were bound to give the President just so much as the constitution required, and no more.—Confidence beyond this he did not very well understand. As to the motion's containing a want of respect to the President, that charge was still less applicable. Respect, he said, could only be personal, and could, of course, only apply to the present President; whereas the bill under consideration did not relate to him only, but to all future Presidents of the United States. How the argument of disrespect to men not yet in existence, could apply, he was at loss to know. But, he said, it was no uncommon thing, whenever gentlemen differed in opinion on any subject touching another branch of the government, however harmless that opinion might be, to be charged with a want of *confidence* and *respect* towards it. He should, however, never be deterred from acting as he ahought right by such arguments.

Mr. G. referred to that part of the Constitution where it is said, that, "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting;" and also to that where power is given to the President "to convene both houses, or either of them on extraordinary occasions; and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper." It was clear, therefore, that the two houses had the exclusive power to adjourn to whatever time they pleased, only that in case of disagreement, the President had the power to adjourn them; but this bill went to vest the power in the President of fixing another period of meeting than that agreed upon by the two houses. This, he said, was a delicate subject, and he thought they ought not, upon so slight a view as the present bill had received, to part with a power, without some limit. which the Constitution had placed in their hands. What was the ground, he asked, upon which the bill was founded? The President had suggested, in his Speech, the propriety of giving him the power, in case of similar returns of contagious sickness, to postpone the meeting of Congress. It had been suggested that in the month of November, the President had had doubts whether he should convene Congress in another place, in conformity to the power placed in him for that purpose; but that if he had had the power to have convened them a few days later, he would have done it. The limited power which he proposed to give would enable the President, in any future emergency, to do this, and if, from contagious sickness, invasion or any other cause, a longer postponement should appear to be necessary, he tho't it would be

better that Congreſs ſhould be convened at ſome other place, than that ſuch a poſtponement ſhould take place. He did not think the Preſident aſked for more than this; and ſo far from being diſreſpectful, he thought it the only way in which the bill could be agreed to.

Mr. Harper admitted, that if no other caſe were contemplated by this bill than the one lately experienced, the propoſed limit might be admitted, as harmleſs; as by the Conſtitution, Congreſs muſt have been in ſeſſion about the beginning of December, and thirty days would not have elapſed from the ſecond Monday in November to the period fixed by the conſtitution for the meeting of Congreſs. He truſted, however, they ſhould not paſs a law without an object. Suppoſe, ſaid he, Congreſs ſtood adjourned to the 1ſt of July, or 1ſt of Auguſt, and a contagious diſorder ſhould break out, or an enemy invade the city, a few days before either of thoſe periods, might it not be deſirable that the Preſident ſhould have the power of poſtponing the meeting for longer than thirty daps? If ſuch a diſorder were to break out in June, could it be ſuppoſed that it would ſubſide in July, when it was clear to every one that nothing but froſt will put an end to the contagion? This amendment, therefore, where it could be acted upon at all, would be miſchievous, and in other caſes perfectly nugatory. As to reſpect and confidence, he did not mean that they ſhould be induced by them to do an improper thing. But if it were proper to place the power in queſtion in the hands of the Preſident, he would not have it ſo placed as to be nugatory and fooliſh. The gentleman had found out that reſpect could only be perſonal, though all mankind had agreed that reſpect might be paid to offices, ſeparate from perſons. He never ſuppoſed that the law would be particularly diſreſpectful to the preſent Preſident; but it ſeemed to ſhew too great a jealouſy of the Executive Department. The gentleman ſeemed to think the difficulty would be removed by the Preſident's having the power to convene Congreſs at a different place; but he did not conſider what expence and trouble would attend a removal of all the Machinery of government. He could not ſuppoſe that if the propoſed power were placed in the Preſident, that he would poſtpone Congreſs for a longer period, at any time, than was neceſſary. His own credit would be a ſufficient guard againſt this. The Gentleman from Pennſylvania himſelf could ſcarcely believe that it would not.

Mr. Swanwick ſaid, that when congreſs adjourned to any other day than that fixed by the Conſtitution, they had doubtleſs ſome reaſon for doing ſo. If this were the caſe, why ſhould they put it in the power of the Preſident to fruſtrate their views. But the expence of removing the government had been objected againſt. This could not be allowed to be ſo great an evil as the parting with the power which had been veſted in them, of fixing their own time of meeting. He thought the motion of his colleague to limit the poſtponement to thirty days, would be quite ſufficient, if ſuch a power was neceſſary at all, though he thought that of convening congreſs at any other place, was ſufficient to guard againſt the contingencies which had been mentioned.

Mr. Nicholas believed gentlemen could not figure to themſelves a caſe where, if a poſtponement were proper, thirty days would not be a ſufficient time. The conſtitution ſaid, they ſhould meet once a year; but that the two houſes ſhould have power to adjourn themſelves to any time that they thought proper; and if they agreed to meet in July or Auguſt, as the gentleman from S. Carolina had ſuppoſed, was it proper that the Preſident of the United States ſhould have the power of preventing them? He would agree, that in all likelihood, his reſpect for his own character and his reſpoſibility, would in general, prevent him from making an improper uſe of this power; yet ſtill it was a power veſted in the legiſlature, and it ſhould be recollected that in placing the different powers of the government, there had always been a jealouſy over the executive. He could well ſuppoſe that caſes might exiſt, where the wiſhes of a Preſident to do right, might be counteracted by intereſt. It was poſſible that the Preſident and legiſlature might have different views, and it might be extremely important to him to effect his purpoſes, to have the power of poſtponing the meeting of congreſs. If theſe different caſes were within the view of the framers of the conſtitution, when they arranged the ſeveral powers of the government, they ought to be touched with a delicate hand. The law before them was meant to operate principally againſt any future contagious ſickneſs. To give the power of poſtponing congreſs for five or ſix months, would be an improper power. Nothing that he had ſeen of the preſent government could lead him to ſuppoſe that ſuch a ſituation of things as that which he had mentionad ſhould ever take plaee, by a diſagreement in the different branches, but he believed the diſtribution of powers had been made with a view to theſe differences. He therefore hoped, the power would be limited.

Mr. Thatcher did not know that the houſe could be engaged on a ſubject of leſs importance than the preſent amendment; for if they looked back upon all the adjournments which had taken place ſince the commencement of the government, there had been only one or two caſes in which the amendment could have operated; and it was not probable that in fifty years to come, there would be another. He ſuppoſed a number of caſes, in which the amendment would either have no effect, or a bad one. He hoped, therefore, it would be diſagreed to.

Mr. Wadſworth could ſee no good effect which the amendment could produce, as the time was already limited by the conſtitutional day, and thinking it unneceſſary, he ſhould be oppoſed to it.

The queſtion upon the amendment was put, and negatived, 45 to 44.

The queſtion now being on the engroſſing of the bill for a third reading,

Mr. N. Smith ſaid, he did not at preſent ſee the propriety of paſſing this bill. Perhaps gentlemen in favour of it, could ſatisfactorily explain its principles. They had not been explained, and until they were, he ſhould not be willing to vote for it. The Conſtitution, he ſaid, provided that there ſhould be one ſeſſion in a year, commencing the firſt Monday in December. The bill before them provided that whenever an earlier period of meeting ſhould be fixed by law, that the Preſident ſhould have the power to poſtpone the meeting, provided that the poſtponement did not go beyond the conſtitutional day. Now he ſuppoſed there could not be a meeting of Congreſs before the conſtitutional day, except by an expreſs law. If this were the caſe, it followed, that whenever the legiſlature ſhould paſs a law for an earlier meeting, they could at the ſame time provide for any difficulty which might ariſe. The Preſident might be authoriſed to delay the meeting, in caſe of neceſſity, to the conſtitutional day, or any other; but why paſs a general law to provide for inconveniences which may poſſibly grow out of ſome future law? He had heard of legiſlatures providing for difficulties ariſing from laws which they had paſſed, but never for ſuch as might be ſuppoſed to grow out of future laws, the paſſing of which was wholly uncertain. As well might they ſit down and provide for inconveniences which may grow out of a law laying a land tax; ſince that law may paſs, and ſome gentlemen may wiſh and expect it will paſs. He tho't however, it would be time enough to provide for the difficulties ariſing under it, after it was paſſed. He might be told that be told that the law, notwithſtanding the objection he had brought againſt it, would do no harm; but this was not a ſufficient reaſon for him to vote for it: before he did this, he muſt believe it would do *good*.

The queſtion on engroſſing was put, and negatived, 58 to 32. Of courſe the bill was loſt.

Mr. Livingſton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made an unfavourable report on the petitions of Archibald Cook, Abiel Wood, and Robert Cooper, who all prayed for the remiſſion of duty on goods, which had been loſt and deſtroyed.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, this report was re-committed, as he ſaid he had received ſome freſh documents in ſupport of the claim of R. Cooper. Mr. Thatcher alſo wiſhed that the caſe of Cook and Wood might be alſo recommitted.—Agreed.

Mr. A. Foſter called for the order of the day on the report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of Edward St. Loe Livermore, which being agreed to, the Houſe went into a committe of the whole on the ſubject.

It appears that from the ſingular ſituation of the Judge of the Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, on the 3d of April, 1794, Congreſs were induced to paſs an act, whereby the duties enjoined on the Diſtrict Judges, by the act "to regulate the claims to invalid penſions," were transferred, as far as related to the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, to the Attorney of the ſaid diſtrict, whoſe duty it was thereby made to perform the ſame. The object of this petition is to obtain compenſation for the diſcharge of the ſaid duties and as duties have been required and performed under the laws of the United States, by the petitioner, the committee conceived he was entitled to a reaſonable compenſation and ſubmitted a reſolution to the Houſe, authoriſing the accounting officers of the Treaſury to ſettle his account.

This report occaſioned ſome debate. It was ſupported as reaſonable by Meſſrs. D. and A. Foſter, Gordon and Brookes, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Nicholas and Coit, on the ground, that no expence was ever contemplated to be incurred by the buſineſs in queſtion, and that if they allowed a compenſation in this caſe they might expect application from all the officers of the United States, whenever any new duty was laid upon them by laws ſubſequent to their appointment.

The report was negatived 43 to 31, and the Houſe concurred in the votes.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, the Houſe had made a ſubject the order of the day for to-morrow upon which he did not think they had ſufficient information; he meant the bill relative to Foreign Coins. The laſt report which had been received from the Director of the Mint was in 1796, and all the calculations which had been made in the courſe of the late debate were founded upon that Report, and not upon the preſent actual ſtate of that eſtabliſhment. He ſhould, therefore, propoſe a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that the director of the mint be directed to report to this Houſe a ſtatement of all the Bullion depoſited in the mint ſince his laſt report, and an account of gold and Silver Coin iſſued from the Mint in the ſame period; diſtinguiſhing in the ſtatement of depoſits, the Foreign Coin from the Bullion."

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to this motion, if it were not meant to poſtpone the conſideration of the bill which the gentleman had alluded to; as any poſtponement of that buſineſs would have the effect which ſome gentlemen had ſaid was already produced, of doing all the miſchief which the act, if not repealed, was calculated to produce. He could ſee no effect which this report could produce as to the bill in queſtion.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, the gentleman from Virginia miſapprehended his intention, if he ſuppoſed he meant to delay for a ſingle moment the buſiueſs he alluded to. If he had any ſuch intentions, he would have taken a direct mode of effecting his purpoſe: he left it to others to purſue their ends by indirect means. He wiſhed only to correct the ſtatements which had been made on the ſubject, collected from an old report, which might be done and ſent to the Houſe by to morrow morning.—Carried.

Mr. Sewall preſented the petition of Simon Forreſter, praying for the remiſſion of the duty on certain hemp which had been deſtroyed by fire.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Sitgreaves, the reſolution referring that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which had reference to a proviſion for the expences of carrying into effect the 6th article of the Treaty with Great-Britain, to a committee, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 16.

A petition from a number of citizens of Chambersburgh in the county of Franklin, praying an act to incorporate that town, was preſented, read and referred to a committee.

A letter from Jonathan Williams and Reynold Keen two of the aſſociate judges of this diſtrict, ſtating the various ſervices they are called upon to perform, the great length of time ſuch ſervices require, and the incompetence of their ſalaries, was preſented and read.

Mr. Evans called up his reſolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to perpetuate the act extending the powers of the juſtices of the peace. which was made the order of the day for Thurſday next.

A committee was appointed to join a committee of the ſenate to compare engroſſed bills and to preſent them to the governor for his approbation.

The report of the committee appointed to arrange the ſubject matter of the governor's addreſs was read a ſecond time.

That which relates to the health laws was referred to the committee already appointed.

That which relates to the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools was referred to a grand committee, conſiſting of a member from each county.

The further conſideration of the report was poſtponed, as the hour had arrived for the appointment of a committee to try the election of Jacob Shoemaker.

The houſe proceeded to the formation of a committee according to law; the names of the members preſent were called and were wrote upon ſlips of paper, rolled up and put into a box; they were then put alternately into three boxes, and the clerk drew a name out of each box alternately; two tellers took down the names as they were called by the ſpeaker; the parties were preſent and had the right to challenge until ſeventeen names only remained out of the whole number; after the ſeventeen names were drawn unchallenged, each of the parties was furniſhed with a liſt and had the right each to ſtrike off four, and thereby to reduce the number to nine. The parties retired and the following members are the committee: Meſſrs. William Maclay, Mawhorter, Horn, Wells, Kirk, Rea, Philſon, Tittermary and Snyder.

The committee were directed to meet 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

From Jamaica papers received laſt evening.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 13.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated the 17th ultimo.

"The night before laſt the Pelican returned here from a cruiſe, after a moſt gallant action. The republicans at Gonaives had fitted out a brig of 14 guns, long ſix pounders, and full of men, and a ſchooner with one nine pounder and 40 men, for the expreſs purpoſe of taking the Drake; luckily, however, they fell in with the Pelican inſtead of her, and attacked her, and after an action of near two hours, half an hour cloſely engaged, the republican brig ſunk, having firſt ſtruck her colors—about 15 of her crew, which at the commencement of the action was near 100 men, were preſerved, and many of them miſerably burnt, by the blowing up of cartridges."

November 4.

We underſtand that Rigaud has at laſt taken Leogane, and that he intends going againſt the Engliſh poſſeſſions at Grand Anſe.

By the Guinea ſhips which called at Barbadors, we learn, that the crew of the ſhip Thomas, bound from Angola for this iſland, was overpowered by the negroes near Barbadors, and that 14 hands, leaving the captain and the reſt to maintain a very unequal combat, betook themſelves to the boat, without an oar, proviſions, or water. After being out 32 days, the boat drifted to Barbadoes, when only four miſerable wretches were found alive—It appears that their hunger becoming inſupportable, they caſt lots, in order to aſcertain who ſhould die for the ſubſiſtence of the remainder, when the lot fell on the Doctor's Mate, who accordingly was killed. The remainder fell victims to diſeaſe, ariſing from the extremity of their wants: and, of 4 who reached Barbadoes, one died on the beach, and two were not expected to live.—A Barbadoes paper, containing the particulars, was ſeen by the captain of the Bridget, but he has not brought it with him.

By the laſt arrivals from St. Domingo accounts are received that his Majeſty's ſhips Severn and Magicienne had ſailed from the Mole to endeavour to deſtroy the veſſels of Commodore Barney, in Port-de-Paix, for which purpoſe they are provided with mortars.

His Majeſty's ſhip Grampus, of 54 guns lately arrived at C. N. Mole, from England; on her paſſage ſome of the ſeamen manifeſted a mutinious ſpirit. One man who had been a delagate on board the mutinioue fleet at home, and had been acquitted, inſulted the Captain on the quarter deck, and was ſeconded by another of the crew, they were however, both put in irons, were tried at the Mole, and the ci-devant delegate was executed; the other was condemned, but awaits his Majeſty's peaſure.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.

By a gentlemen from St. Simons, we are favoured with the following melancholy account: That on or about the firſt inſtant, the ſchooner Nancy, Capt. M'Connel, from this port bound to St. Mary's, was caſt away on Wolf-Iſland inlet. The above ſchooner was chartered by a col. Deitz, who lately arrived here from New York, and who together with his wife, daughter and ſervant, and a Mr. Levin Bowen, cordwainer of this city, took their paſſage. The keel and one ſide of the veſſel has been found driven aſhore on the Beach oppoſite were it is ſuppoſed ſhe had went to pieces; but nothing has been heard of any of the crew or paſſengers, except Mr. Bowen, who was found dead on the 5th inſt. on the north end of little St. Simon's, above high water mark, by our informant. Several articles together with ſome papers belonging to Col. Deitz, have been found, which place it beyond a doubt that they muſt have all periſhed. He hae ſpecie on board to the amount of 10,000 dollars, beſides other property, and Mr. Bowen property to the amount of 15,00.—Col. Deitz was going to St. Mary's with a view to take up his reſidence there.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Nov. 30.

We are authorized to ſay, and from pretty good authority, that the French Republicans are in quiet poſſeſſion of Louiſiana—Particulars, if any, in our next.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 19.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority

Fifth Congreſs of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

An ACT to poſtpone, for a limited time, the commencement of the duties impoſed by the act, intituled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That ſo much of the act, intituled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper" as directs that the duties impoſed by that act, ſhall be levied, collected and paid "from and after the thirty firſt day of December next," ſhall be, and the ſame hereby is repealed; and that the duties aforeſaid ſhall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, and not ſooner; to which laſt mentioned day, all notices, certificates, and other matters or things, directed by the ſaid act, and having reſpect to the commencement or collection of the ſaid duties, or any of them, ſhall relate.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

TH: JEFFERSON, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved Dec. 15, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

MARRIED—On Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Capt. John Munn, to Miſs Suſan James, both of this city.

☞ It is expected that Dr. Coke will preach at the Methodiſt Church in Fourth ſtreet, at 6 o'clock, this evening the 19th inſt.

We underſtand that the execution of Owen O'Hara, for murder, is to take place on Saturday next.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED	*from*
Sch'r Fancy, Houſton,	N. Providence
Sally, Briggs,	R Iſland
Eliza, Watſon,	Virginia
Sloop Yarico, Haſkil,	Boſton

CLEARED	*for*
Ship Edward, Wickham,	Amſterdam
Brig Tryal, Knox,	Trinidad
Sch'r Favorite, Shaw,	Savannah
John Brown, Stratton,	Norfolk
Sloop Polly, Baker,	St. Vincents

The ſchooner Patriot, captain Hammet, from Gonaives, is below.

The George, Follet, from St. Ubes, and Maria, Jane, Blunt, from Hamburg, are arrived at Portſmouth, N. H.

New York, Dec. 18.

The Ellice, Harvey, from London to this port, is taken by a French privateer, and carried for the Weſt-Indies. A packet arrived laſt evening from New-Haven brings this information—and that captain Harvey, the paſſengers and ſeamen had arrived at that place.

BOSTON, December 11.

This day arrived ſhip Sarah, Pollard, from a whaling voyage, 18 m. from hence, with 1800 barrels, owned by Jeffrey and Ruſſel. Left at St. Helena, the 20th September, ſhips Commerce, Rowſon, of Eaſt Haddam, 150 bbls. Criterion, Hilldrige, of Sagg Harbour, 650 bbls. Minerva, Peleg, of do. 150 bbls. Kitty, Fowler, of do. 700 bbls. brig Mary, Godby, of do. 400 bbls. all bound to Brazils. At Fiſhby, ſhips Joanna, Coffin, of Nantucket; Eliſha, M'Kenzie, of New-York, 500 bbls. Lenox, Long, of Boſton, 650 bbls. bound to Brazils. Spoke nothing but what has arrived.

Captain Pollard informs, that the ſhip Joanna, captain Coffin, had been round Cape Horn three times, but blown off by diſtreſs of weather, with the loſs of his boats, ſpars, top-maſts and cabooſe; in which diſtreſſed ſituation he returned to Fiſhby to repair; and when equipped, would have made many barrels of oil, the whales being very plenty, and playing round his veſſel; but was prevented from exerciſing his active enterpriſe and bravery, by an armed letter of marque, commanded by captain Clark, from the Cape, with orders to prevent American whalemen from fiſhing, until the Britiſh veſſels were ſupplied; thoſe orders were ſtrictly enforced by captain Clark, until the ſeaſon was half over; when he quitted the ſtation, leaving ſimilar orders with the other Engliſh commanders, (4 in number)—more generous than Clark, thoſe commanders ſuffered the Americans to whale without interruption; and when the ſeaſon was over, invited them on board their veſſels, and ſhewed the proclamation, which excluded them from a privilege of whaling while any Britiſh veſſels were on the ſtation. Obſerving, that although they had allowed them the common privilege, it was then neceſſary they ſhould quit the harbour, in order to prevent that cenſure which might otherwiſe fall on them for neglect of duty.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

IMPORTANT!!!

Captain Rumford, of the brig Sir John Wentworth, in 21 days from Martinique, informs us, that two days previous to his ſailing, an Engliſh armed brig belonging to Lancaſter, arrived there in 32 days from Liverpool, with the important news of admiral Duncan's engagement with and complete victory over the Dutch fleet from the Texel, which happened about the 12th of October.

In this engagement admiral Duncan captured eight *ſhips of the line*, and a fifty gun ſhip, among which were *two admiral-ſhips*. The account ſtates it to have been a ſevere and bloody battle.

Admiral Duncan's ſhip was, in a diſabled ſtate, towed to, and anchored off, Dover, with four feet water in her hold; and, 274, and ſome other veſſels were ſent from the Downs to pick up the diſabled ſhips.

In conſequence of the reception of this news at Martinique, every armed veſſel at St. Piers, fired guns of rejoicing.

The news of this victory was publiſhed in an Extra. paper the day the brig left Liverpool; one of which papers capt. R. ſaw at Martinique.

This will, by many, be called *Weſt-India news*, and of courſe, diſbelieved, but from tha veracity of the capt. and the poſitive manner in which he ſtates the above particulars, we cannot heſitate in declaring it to be our opinion that it is well founded.

The night before the brig from Liverpool arrived at Martinique, ſhe fell in with the French privateer Sans Pareil, from Guadaloupe, with which ſhe had a ſevere engagement—the captain of the former was killed, and ſeveral hands badly wounded.

ARGUS ACCOUNT.

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.

Leeked out on Saturday, a moſt important piece of intelligence IF TRUE, viz. that the Dutch fleet, in the North Seas, had met the Britiſh fleet, and loſt *nine* ſhips taken! To render the ſtory more probable, it is added, that the Britiſh Admiral Duncan's ſhip had nine feet of water in her hold, that ſeveral other of his fleet were much diſabled, and that a *freſh* fleet was ſent out to join them in!

This *plauſible* account, it would ſeem, is brought by a Britiſh armed brig which arrived at this port from Martinico on Tueſday, but never *leeked out* until Saturday afternoon, though it fell into *good hands*. It is related as follows—That prior to the ſailing of this ſaid Britiſh armed veſſel, *a veſſel* had arrived at Martinico with the above account in 32 days from Liverpool, that great rejoicings were had at Martinico in conſequence of it, and that he, himſelf, the brave little Britiſh armed veſſel abovementionee, *popped* off many guns!

What renders this account extraordinary in our view is, that by accounts from the Texel to October 1, we were informed, that in conſequence of ſome diſaffection in the Dutch fleet, there was a diſembarkation of many thouſaeds, and no appearance of an expedition.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

DECEMBER 20,

Will be preſented a COMEDY, called the

COUNTRY GIRL,

To which will be added a farce in two acts called the

IRISHMAN IN LONDON,

in which Mr. Hardinge will make his firſt appearance on this ſtage.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

Freſh Raiſins.

A Small cargo, juſt arrived, and now landing at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, from the ſloop Yarico, capt. Haſkell, conſiſting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and ſacks of ſoft ſhelled Almonds.——Apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §ſt

For Charleſton,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Meſſrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and ſail the firſt opening.——Apply to the maſter on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring in diſputable recommendations, is deſirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office—He would engage on moderate terms.——For further particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. § Dec 19

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red. Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c, for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m &th.t.1J.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a genrous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 30th day of January next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M,

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chestertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 8 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbotstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washiagton by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M; at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 8 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Ilensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. E. arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough by 5 P M, and at Chaptico by 6 P M *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgom ry court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdtown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house to Charlottesville & Orange c. h. once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Monday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, A M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40 From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M. leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A. M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M. and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 P M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M

51 From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Aetna furnace, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M. and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M, arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56 From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. *For every hour's delay (unavoidable accident excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.*

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st31st

New Assembly Room,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Mr. FRANCIS,

OF THE NEW-THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that his Academy for Dancing will commence, for the season, on Thursday, December 13, at the above

ELEGANT ROOM;

When he hopes to receive the continuance of their accustomed patronage, which it will be his unremitting endeavor to deserve.

The days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9, for those of a more advanced age.

As an accommodation to those living in this vicinage, Mr. FRANCIS intends to instruct a small party of children on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at his house.

Distinct from the Practising Balls, Mr. FRANCIS will have four private select Subscription Balls.

Private teaching, either at the Academy, or his house.

Mr. FRANCIS's first Practising Ball will be on Tuesday, 19th Dec. at the New Assembly Room.

Ladies and Gentlemen's tickets to be had, by applying to Mr. F. as usual.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. F. No. 70, north Eighth street. Dec. 11—mwftf

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Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by
JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,
A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.
Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Bastas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Moragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.
December 5. 3aw4w

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.
11th mo 24 3tawtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

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A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh. There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state; it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of *Robert Rattoone*, innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to *John* or *Matthias Halsted* at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. *Jonathan Dayton*, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from *Matthias Williamson*, jun. esq. or Mr. *Samuel Smith* at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.
25—eodtr18D

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the borough of Chester.

november 21. 3t eod

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham. } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,

november 6. 2aw4w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.